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forthcoming Birmingham meeting. It appears as a subsection to Section I (Physiology), and among those who have agreed to present papers are: Professor R. M. Ogden on "Experimental Data on the Localization of Visual Images"; Mr. C. Fox, "The Conditions which arouse Mental Imagery in Thought"; Professor Dawes Hicks, "Is there a Process of Psychical Fusion"; Dr. W. G. Smith, "Contrast as a Factor in Psychological Explanation"; Dr. C. S. Myers, "Experiments on Sound Localization"; Professor C. Read, "The Conditions of Belief in Primitive Minds"; Mr. W. McDougall, "A Theory of Laughter"; Dr. Wildon Carr, "The Absurdity of Psycho-physical Parallelism"; Miss May Smith, "Two Forms of Memory and their Relation"; Miss E. M. Smith, "Note of Habit Formation in Guinea-pigs"; Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall, "The Relative Fertility and Morbidity of Normal and Defective Stock"; Mr. J. H. Wims, "A Comparative Investigation of Fatigue Tests"; Miss May Smith, "Some Experiments on Recovery from Fatigue"; Dr. G. Thomson, "Variations in the Spatial Threshold"; Mr. Shepherd Dawson, "A Simple Method of Demonstrating Weber's Law"; Miss S. S. Fairhurst, "Suggestion and Discipline in Spelling"; Dr. C. W. Valentine, "Color Perception and Preference of an Infant"; Dr. McIntyre, "Practise Improvement in Immediate Memory in School Children"; Dr. E. O. Lewis, "Analytic and Synthetic Processes in Learning"; Dr. McIntyre and Miss A. L. Rogers, "Application of the Binet Scale to Normal Children in Scotland"; Mr. R. C. Moore, "Tests of Reasoning and their Relation to Mental Ability"; Mr. W. H. Winch, "Some Additional Tests of Reasoning"; Mr. T. H. Pear, "Modern Experiments on Testimony"; Mr. S. Wyatt, "The Testimony of Normal and Defective Children"; Dr. W. Brown, "Psycho-analysis"; Mr. T. H. Pear, "The Analysis of Some Personal Dreams with Special Reference to Theories of Dream Interpretation", and Mr. C. Burt, "Mental Differences between the Sexes." Joint meetings have also been arranged with the Physiological and Educational sections.

THE forest entomologist of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is making a thorough study of the forest insects of New York. He has found that many kinds of insects injurious to trees are more numerous and are doing greater damage this year than usual. This is especially true of such insects as the tent caterpillars, aphids or plant lice and scale insects. This serious damage by insects to both fruit and forest trees during the past summer is due largely to the very mild weather of last winter, which allowed a large number of insects to pass the cold season successfully and the long rainless periods of spring and early summer, which enabled the young insects to get a good start in their life work of destroying vegetation. A number of reports have come in at Syracuse of the dying of the native hickory in different parts of the state. In most cases this is due to the hickory bark beetle, which is a very small boring insect, living between the inner bark and the sap wood of the hickory. This beetle makes a burrow in which it lays its eggs and from this burrow, smaller burrows are made in all directions by the young larvæ. The hickory tree, from a commercial standpoint, is doomed in New York state, unless very active work is done to prevent the spread of the insect. This can be done only by cutting the infested tree down and disposing of it in such a way as to kill all of the insects under the bark.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

HAMPTON INSTITUTE receives \$20,000 by the will of the late Robert C. Ogden.

THE thirteenth legislative assembly of Montana passed an act which provides that after the first day of July, 1913, the State University at Missoula, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, the School of Mines at Butte and the Normal School at Dillon, shall constitute the University of Montana, the control and supervision of which shall be vested in the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education has power, on the recommendation of the executive board of any of the institutions, to grant diplomas and to confer degrees on the gradu-

ates of all departments of the university. All of the engineering courses maintained by the state, with the exception of the course in mining engineering in the School of Mines at Butte, will be concentrated in the college at Bozeman. Dean A. W. Richter was transferred to Bozeman and becomes dean of engineering. Assistant Professors Wm. R. Plew and Philip S. Biegler were also transferred and added to the faculties of civil and electrical engineering, respectively.

DR. ANDREW HOWARD RYAN, for three years past instructor in physiology and pharmacology in the University of Pittsburgh, has accepted the chair of physiology in the medical department of the University of Alabama. He succeeds Dr. John Van de Erve, who recently resigned to take the chair of physiology in Marquette University, Milwaukee. Other appointments in the University of Alabama are: Dr. Howard H. Bell, of the University of Pennsylvania, full time assistant in the department of pathology; Dr. Jesse P. Chapman, instructor in orthopedic surgery; Dr. Percy J. Howard, associate professor of surgery; Dr. E. S. Sledge, instructor in radiography, and Dr. Julius G. Henry, instructor in medicine.

DR. WADE H. BROWN, professor of pathology in the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, has resigned, to accept service with the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York City, and has been succeeded by Dr. James A. Bullitt, late of the University of Mississippi.

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN, docent for mathematical physics at the Zurich Technological Institute, known for his contributions to the theory of relativity, has been called to Berlin to succeed the late Professor J. H. van't Hoff.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

COLOR CORRELATION IN COWPEAS

SOME facts developed in my genetic investigations with cowpeas (*Vigna* species) are of interest in connection with the remarks of Professor J. K. Shaw, on page 126, concerning color correlation in garden beans. There are

some interesting similarities and also interesting differences in these correlations as I have found them in the cowpea and as Professor Shaw finds them in the bean. I have, in most of the cases considered below, determined the particular Mendelian factor concerned in the correlation.

All varieties of cowpeas having coffee-colored seeds and all varieties having white or cream-colored seeds have white flowers and are devoid of anthocyan in stems and leaves. The flower color, which is due to an anthocyan, and the anthocyan in stems and leaves are dependent on two Mendelian color factors, one of which, apparently an enzyme, is the general factor for color in the seed coat of the cowpea. The other is the special factor for black which, when added to a variety having coffee-colored seeds, converts the seed color to black.

I have found three independent Mendelian factors for "eye" in the cowpea which, singly and together, give five distinct types of "eye." One of these factors, which gives the type of "eye" which I have designated the narrow "eye," also has the effect of inhibiting the development of anthocyan in the flowers, though it permits its development in stems and leaves. That is, the variety having the narrow "eye" has white flowers but has the pinkish-red or purplish color in certain portions of the stems and leaves. We apparently have here certain Mendelian factors which act differently in different parts of the plant, and this seems to be responsible for the correlation of the characters here discussed.

Cowpeas having any part of the seed coat black have anthocyan in the stems and leaves, and unless the factor for narrow "eye" is present there is also anthocyan in the flowers. Cowpea varieties having coffee-colored seeds have no anthocyan in stems, leaves or flowers. Cowpeas having buff or red seed coats may or may not have anthocyan in the stems and leaves and in the flowers according as the special factor for black or the factor for narrow "eye" is present or absent.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE